To INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 395.

INTIMACY. *n. s.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse, and therefore urged on
The marriage. *Milton's Agonist. l.* 221.

Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South's Sermons.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscommon.*

INTIMATE. *n. s.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue.*

To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original patern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same œconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N. 219.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. s.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate.*] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations*; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIRE. *n. s.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTIRENESS. *n. s.* [from *intire*; better *entireness.*] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same:
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

2. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other mens sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Persius.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assidious application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men *into* an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the croud surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuth.*

To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intombed*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*. *Shakespeare.*

Mighty hero's more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONATION. *n. s.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To INTONE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii.

To INTORT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuth.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To

To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICATION. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABLE. *n. s.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* iii.

INTRACTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquility.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRANSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INTRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasured*. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]

1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench* on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng.*

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

2. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* i.

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Haumer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakesp.*

INTRENCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His stile in writing was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken.

Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. s.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurrd.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER. *n. s.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue.*] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who persues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRINSECALLY.

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